BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month $10 00
" 3 months 30 00
" 6 months 60 00
Weekly paper, 3 months 10 00
" 6 months 20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, 1865 NO. 48

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.—Northern papers of the 17th (including the evening editions of the Baltimore "American") received.

Gen. Ed. Johnston has been sent to Fortress Monroe for exchange. He is nearly blind.

Four hundred guerrillas were within six miles of Nashville, on the Murfreesboro pike, on the 15th.

A Cairo telegram, 16th, says that late news from Kirby Smith's army is to the effect that his troops are very much scattered for the purpose of obtaining food and forage, and it would be impossible to concentrate them in any force during the present season.

Price is reported as having gone to Mexico on an important Confederate mission under orders from Kirby Smith.

The Imperial forces under Vega were badly defeated in Sonora. Vega was captured and shot as a traitor.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.—The New York "World" of the 18th received.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation convening the Senate on the 4th of March in extraordinary session.

The Senate has adopted resolutions declaring that the rebel debt or loan can never be recognised by the United States in any part or any way.

The reprieve of Capt. Ball, sentenced to be executed on Saturday, was considered certain.

Sherman's Advance at Winnsboro'.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 20.—The *Bulletin* has reliable information that Gen. Sherman's army, number not known, had reached Winnsboro', and skirmished with our rear guard this morning. It is supposed to be a portion of a column which left Columbia to the right, and crossed the river at Alston's. Winnsboro' is thirty-eight miles from Columbia on the Charlotte railroad.

Later--Our Army Falling Back.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 21.—Information from below meagre. Our army is between Chester and Winnsboro. The best information places Sherman's force at 32,000, of all arms. Arrangements to check the advance are culminating but contraband. Prisoners taken report general good treatment of citizens.

[Chester is 66 miles from Columbia and 48 from Charlotte.—ED.]

From Goldsboro'.

GOLDSBORO', Feb. 20.—The raiding party threatening Tarboro' have been driven back.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.—In the House, Mr. Perkins reported back from the Committee on Foreign Affairs a preamble and resolutions, a condensed report of which reads as follows:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the Confederate States has ever been desirous of an honorable settlement by negotiation of all matters of difficulty between the Confederate and United States government, and to this end sent three Commissioners, February, 1861, to Washington to negotiate on friendly relations between the two governments; and whereas, these being refused a reception, our Congress, in June, 1864, adopted and published to the civilized world a declaration of its continued desire for an honorable peace, to which the only response from the United States Congress was a rejection by a large majority of all resolutions for an amicable adjustment of the existing difficulties; and whereas, President Lincoln has recently announced to three of our eminent citizens that the authorities of the United States would hold no negotiations with the Confederate States, or any of them separately, and that no terms, except such as a conqueror grants to a subjugated people, would be extended to the people of these States; therefore—

Resolved, That while Congress regrets that there is no alternative left to the people of the Confederate States but to continue the war or submit to terms dishonorable, it accepts in their behalf, the issue tendered them, and solemnly declares its unalterable determination to prosecute the war with the United States until that power shall desist from its efforts to subjugate them and the independence of the Confederate States is established.

The second resolution compliments the army for various patriotic resolutions recently adopted.

The third resolution invites the people to assemble in public meetings and renew their devotion to the cause of independence.

The fourth resolution pledges Congress to pass the most energetic measures to secure our ultimate success.

Mr. Gilmer offered the following additional resolutions:

That notwithstanding all this we believe the Confederate States would consent first to separation between the United States and Confederate States, each perfectly free and independent of the other, with the rights of navigation, trade, transit, &c., fairly agreed on.

2d. That all debt be created, to which each party should be at liberty to send delegates, each being its own judge as to the number and manner of election; each party paying its own expenses, their privileges to do this to be clearly defined and settled.

4th. Such section to have one vote, binding in part only when ratified by Congress and the President.

Each resolution of the Committee, and the amendment proposed, ordered to be printed.

House then resolved into secret session on the negro bill.

The Senate appropriation bill was passed; also the bill abolishing the office of Provost Marshal, except within the lines of the army in the field.

[A part of the above dispatch was not intelligible, but we have done the best with it that we could.—ED.]

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Mary Mendenhall—Sale of household and kitchen furniture.

H. D. Coley—Microscope for sale.

Dr. W. J. Hawkins—$300 reward.

COUNTY COURT.—Their Worships held a short session yesterday; they and other Magistrates having to attend at Nash square for Home Guard consolidation purposes, Mr. Lynn Adams was qualified as a Magistrate. The following Constables have qualified:

DISTRICTS.

Buffalo—E B Roberson.
Carey—Wm R Alford.
Kitts Creek—R H Slater.
Buckhorn—J D Judd.
Beaver Creek—B T Hunter.
Raleigh, No. 1—Wiley Sauls.
Raleigh, No. 2—David Lewis.
New Hill—H C Lashley.
New Light—T N Ray.
Laurel Creek—H E Holloway.
St. Matthews—B B Buffalo.
Cross Roads—Thos C Smith.
Middle Creek—W W W Johnson.
Mark's Creek—H A Rhodes.
St. Mary's—Calvin Pool.
White Oak—Wm Jinks.
Little River—C H Horton.
Lick Creek—W R Nichols.
House's Creek—W R Perry.
Crabtree—W M Jackson.
Panther's Branch—Lynn Banks.
Fish Dam—Jno T Colclough.

We inadvertently omitted, in Monday's report, to say that the compensation of the Special Court was fixed at $8 per day.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.—The Committee of Finance for Wake county made their report on Monday. We make the following abstract:

Total amount of revenue, after deducting sheriff's commissions and allowances made takers of tax lists for 1864,		$360,295 21
For County purposes,	$56,888 72	
For indigent soldiers families,	303,406 49	
		360,295 21
Of this sum the sheriff has paid into the hands of the county Trustee		$236,206 01
To the Treasurer of the Warden's Court,		30,000 00
Leaving in the hands of the sheriff		94,089 20

The Committee further report that the amount of debt owing by the county is:

In Coupon Bonds,	$64,500 00	
In Individual bonds,	298,937 12	
		$363,437 12

The accounts of the county Trustee and the salt Commissioner were satisfactory.

A NEW COMMANDER.—The Northern papers announce that Major General J. M. Schofield, formerly connected with the army of General Sherman, and lately commanding a corps in that of General Thomas, has assumed command of the department of North Carolina. This places him at the head of all the military forces now operating in the vicinity of Wilmington.

HOME GUARDS.—The Home Guards of Wake met yesterday and were "consolidated" into two companies, one of the 1st class, and one of the 2nd class. We learn there were not sixty-four men in either company. The following officers were elected for the company of the first class:

R. S. Perry, Captain.
Williams Booth, 1st Lieutenant.
J. N. Cheek, 2d "
W. H. Scott, 3d "

This company, we learn, is ordered to Camp Mangum to-day, to guard prisoners.

The company of the second class was organized by the election of the following officers:

W. R. Richardson, Captain.
W. H. Finch, 1st Lieutenant.
A. S. Currin, 2d "
W. G. Upchurch, Jr., 3d.

CAMP FIRES.—A portion of our Market Square is at present devoted to camp fires. The Hillsboro Cadets are quartered in the City Hall, and serve up their rations "on the Square;" and from the feathers and egg shells around their fires we presume they provide themselves with something more than government rations. They are a fine looking parcel of boys, full of life and fun, as is natural to boys; but they are entirely respectful and well behaved. We have been about them a good deal and have not heard the first vulgar remark, oath, or obscene word from one of them. We always liked the "institution" of boys, though we must say we do not fancy them for war purposes. We don't like the idea of grinding up "seed corn."

P. S. Since writing the above the Cadets have left. We learn they have gone back to their school at Hillsboro', the best place for them. They have had a good holiday, and have enjoyed it, and now we hope they will study hard.

OYSTERS.—We had some very fine oysters in market yesterday—real Norfolk looking natives. The Local wishes somebody would leave an open bucket of such in his corner every day, to be taken care of. He will promise to do as he did yesterday. He who stands guard is entitled to rations.

A Call to Prayer.

We were once a happy and great people. In our prosperity we forgot God and plunged ourselves into great and abominable sins; therefore He permitted this horrid war to come upon us. The God of nations alone can deliver us from it. But He will not save us until, as a people, we humble ourselves before Him and cry for help. *Let all the people say this truth to heart.* I propose, therefore, that all Christians in the Confederate States shall meet at a Throne of Grace, at some hour in every day, say between 12 m and 2 p m, and there bring our cause before Him who hath said, "Call upon Me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee." I respectfully ask that this notice be copied into every newspaper in the Confederate States, and beg the Editors of the same to impress the proposition upon the minds of their readers.

CHRISTIAN,
Wilmington, N C, Feb 14th, 1865.

Feb 17-d1w

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF MARCH, THE price of Gas will be $30 per 1000 feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
Feb 21-1stm Lessees.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 30 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Feb 21-1f Fayetteville, N. C.

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business, and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

Adj't and Insp'r Gen's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122.

III. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall *purchase* from any soldier his *arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof*, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed.) S. COOPER.
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
Raleigh, February 10,
Official: JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Feb 14-d7tw1t A. A. Gen'l.

*** State papers copy seven times.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1864.

General Order, No 4.

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW ASSISTANT Adjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno W. Hindsale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hindsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterised his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) H. H. HOLMES,
Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Feb. 14-d7tw1t Major & A. A. Gen'l.

*** State papers copy seven times.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds o

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of the government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which is now at last to be recognised as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried, good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs		$10 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 26 lbs	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	18 00
do	without handles, each,	16 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	1 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 00
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	5 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	16 00
Cloth,	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	12 00
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	12 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 60 pounds,	12 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	2 50
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	70 00
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool, each,	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
Hides,	" "	0 00
do	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,800 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	1200 00
House rent	per room per month	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	60
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound	4 50
Leather,	sole, per pound	10 00
do	upper, per pound	12 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	2d class, per head	1200 00
do	3d class, per head	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
	2d class, per day, rations by government,	6 00
Nails,	per keg	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	10 00
do	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	9 25
do	shelled, per bushel	2 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 7 ozs to yard, per yard,	2 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 ozs to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1500 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	12 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 33 lbs	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	3 50
do	salted, per pound,	3 00
do	gross	2 60
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	6 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	80 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
do	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs	2 00
do	in bulk of 280 lbs	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4-4 yards to pound, per yard,	1 75
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3-4 yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripe,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per buse of 50 lbs,	40 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	50 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
do	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	2 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
do	green, per pound,	18 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
do	manufactured, per gal	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 68 lbs	15 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	2 75
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	2 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	12 00
do	unwashed, per pound	10 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	15 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	65 00
Hire of horse, per day	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the Army in their immediate front, and which Rhode will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, nor agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 3d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapproval on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N. C.

Raleigh, Feb 10-tf

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the call of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting be certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it. R. E. LEE,
General.

Hd'qrs. Armies of the Confed. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order, No. 1, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

feb 20-d6t R. E. LEE, General.

THE CLOSING OF THE PORTS.

WILL PROBABLY SOON COMPEL ME TO raise the price of the "Southern Hepatic Pill," the best family medicine in the Confederacy. *Now is the time for families and dealers to supply themselves.*

Until further notice I will send by mail prepaid one box for $5, a dozen for $50. Druggist and other dealers can buy by the quantity at $450 a gross, the purchaser paying freight. *These prices are proportionately very low.* I will be glad to sell at old rates *for specie*, namely, 25 cents a box $2 50 a dozen, $30 a gross. Cash must accompany all orders. Address

GEORGE W DEEMS.
Feb 16-d6t* Goldsboro, or Raleigh, N. C.

NEGRO AUCTION

WILL BE SOLD, AT OUR SALESROOMS, ON Tuesday, 21st, at 12 o'clock, 30 likely NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls, and Children These Negroes are all likely and sold for no fault. fault.

—ALSO—

4 No 1 Brood Sows, 7 fine Shoats, 1 Hog

W. F ASKEW & CO.
Feb 16- 5t

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and time are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS

FOR RENT

A FINE STORE HOUSE, ON FAYETTEVILLE St. with dwelling above, side passage and all admirably arranged, for rent for the balance of the year.

Feb 16-tf Apply to C M FARRISS.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money in season to save it.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the nearest office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$45 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " Six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $2 00 for every insertion.

Charleston and Wilmington.

We saw and conversed yesterday with a young gentleman of this city, who left Charleston on Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The last of our forces left Charleston on Friday night, and it is thought the enemy took possession of the city on Sunday. The three gunboats belonging to the Confederate Navy, that were in the harbor, went up Cooper river. Nearly all the government stores, our informant states, were brought off safely, and the cotton in the city was burnt. Many of the citizens came away—all, our informant thinks, that could get away. Refugees were piled up at Florence, and all along the road. Our forces fell back to Monk's corner, some thirty miles this side of Charleston. Gen. Hardee's headquarters, it was thought, were at Kingstree. The evacuation of the city was decided on as a strategic movement, and was not the result of any present inability to hold it.

The same gentleman informs us that when he left Wilmington, at 10 o'clock Monday morning, the enemy were reported within four miles of the town, and its capture was confidently expected. Fort Anderson was taken by the enemy at day light Sunday morning, but our informant could get no particulars. He conversed, however, with gentlemen who were in the fight at Anderson, and so there can be no doubt as to its fall.

In addition to this we may state that there was a rumor on the street yesterday that Wilmington had fallen, our forces having been withdrawn.—This is only a rumor, however, and may not prove true. We hope to have news from Wilmington before going to press.

Our informant thinks that there were not many persons leaving Wilmington.

We learn that his Excellency, Gov. Vance, has gone to the Western part of the State to stir up his friends to the importance of the hour and to prepare for the emergency of the crisis upon us. We hope he will succeed, for Sherman and his army are advancing rapidly, and unless the rally is made soon it will be too late. The Governor ought to blow his horn, and whenever a man who voted the yellow ticket last summer, refuses to respond, proclaim him a Lincolnite and tory. We did not hear whether the Governor had any travelling suite or not, but we suppose he has a reporter with him, and that his *eloquent* harangues will be given to the public in full. We assure him there are many dry eyes behind him. We would suggest the story of Major Smith and his old 'oman as a good card, and express the hope that "his Excellency" will use it freely.

The Chappel Hill Meeting—Mr. Phillips' Letter.

We have not published the proceedings of the war meeting recently held at Chappel Hill, for the reason that we do not desire to give currency to anything that will mislead or deceive any of our fellow citizens as to the sentiments of any portion of the people relative to the subject of peace. The people have been controled and ruled by the nose, by court house and village cliques, until they are well nigh ruined, and we deem it the duty of all good citizens to discountenance all such attempts to coerce and subjugate the popular will, hereafter.

Mr. Phillips is not only one of the ablest men in the State, of his age, but he is one of the purest in the country; and we are glad that he has felt it to be his duty to give the public the facts relative to the Chappel Hill meeting.

We append his letter which appeared in the *Conservative* of yesterday:

CHAPEL HILL, Feb. 17, 1865.

M. S. Robins, Esq:

My Dear Sir—The proceedings of the meeting at Chapel Hill given in yours of to-day (17th) are in general very correctly rendered by the Secretary. At one point perhaps they might have been more accurate by being more full.

In the meeting alluded to it was rather an anomaly that the same person did not count both sides that voted upon the question of striking out. Tellers were appointed, one for each side, to count those in the affirmative, and whilst these were being reckoned, the Chairman *left his place and counted the other side.* The proceedings in your paper represent that the chairman counted *both sides*, and probably *persons under age* upon both sides.

This is an unintentional misrepresentation. The account was shown me before publication, but the error above did not strike me upon hearing it read, as no doubt, it did not the estimable gentlemen by whom it was prepared. The truth is, that a teller counted one side, the chairman counted the other; no boys were counted in the affirmative, whilst the larger part of those in the negative were boys.

In connection with the above allow me to remark upon one passage in the occurrences of Saturday—it is this: "The chairman on a count reported that 62 votes were for striking out, and 31 against it. The count was objected to as the Chairman had counted boys. He was urged to have a recount, and exclude all under 21 years of age. He said that "excluding those he had counted under 21 years of age would not change the result, but he had counted none who were not subject to conscription, and he contended," &c. &c.

I would not have noticed this matter except to prevent an erroneous impression from going abroad as to the strength of the position taken by me before the people of this community. To what I have already said I may add that I have taken down *the names* of all over 2 years of age who were present on Saturday. I find that about 70 *citizens of Orange county* voted *to strike out*, and *about* 22 voted in the negative. Besides these, there were about an equal number of persons, not citizens or not permanent citizens, who voted on either side, and some ten gentlemen whose votes I could not certainly rely upon, who on account of pressing business or otherwise, were not present when the vote was taken.—Amongst those who voted to strike out were some of the highest dignitaries in the State. I need add nothing then as to the obvious zeal which must have transported the respectable gentleman who presided, when he declared that "*excluding those he had counted under 21 years of age would not change the result.*"

What I have ascertained as to the sentiments of this community in relation to *the Conference* and a Convention is eminently satisfactory to me. Probably three out of four in this vicinity favor the call of a Convention "at the earliest opportunity." I do not doubt that a large majority of my constituents concur in that opinion.

But I will not trespass upon your courtesy for space any further to commend a policy, which, in your opinion, is so heretical.

Very truly, your friend,

SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.

From the Standard.

MR. EDITOR:—If you do not belong to that class of *patriots*, who think that all power should be given to one man, and that it is treasonable in the citizens to make any complaint of wrongs sustained at the hands of the Executive and his minions, I hope you will allow me, (through your paper,) to make known a few facts, showing the actings and doings of the military authorities in Wilmington and its vicinity, towards your fellow-citizens.

On the twenty-first day of December, 1864, three soldiers, all armed with guns, came to my house, (on Masonboro' Sound, in the county of New Hanover, about seven miles from Wilmington, and about twenty miles from Fort Fisher,) and told me they had orders to arrest all men, white and colored, between a creek a few hundred yards north of my house and Sugar Loaf.

I asked them where they would take me? They said, before their Lieutenant, at a house on the road about two miles from my house. They took me to the Lieutenant. I asked him the cause of my arrest? In an arrogant manner and tone, he told me he knew the cause, but was not at liberty to tell me. He asked the men who arrested me, if this was the only man they had taken? They said yes. He then took from his pocket, a small book, apparently a memorandum book, and read out the names, Fowler, Parsley, Quince, Cassiday. Naming each one, he asked if they had gone him? When he called the names of one those gentlemen, and asked the question, one of the soldiers replied, I saw on the piazza an old gentleman and said nothing to him. The Lieutenant replied: "Why, I have arrested this morning, a man eighty years old." I asked him what he proposed to do with me. He said I must go still further on the road to Capt. Dean. Within a short time, I and one of my negro slaves, and another negro, (whom I found there also arrested,) were made fellow prisoners and marched off in company, before a soldier armed with a gun to Captain Dean. I asked him the cause of my arrest. He said he did not know, but he understood that there were one or two men in the neighborhood, who had been suspected of seeking to communicate with the enemy, and he presumed they wished to take them, and to get them they concluded to take every body. This he said, however, was all conjecture. I asked him who gave the order for my arrest. He said, the order was given to him by Colonel Conally, and that it came from headquarters. I asked him, what was to be done with me? He said he should send me to Wilmington, to appear before Colonel Jackson. Within a short time, I and Mr. Martindale, (who was also there under arrest,) received from him a written order to appear forthwith in Wilmington before Col. Jackson. Mr. Martindale is an old man, sixty-nine years of age.

Just before we left, he said to us in a very stern and emphatic manner: "I wish you to understand that if you return without written permission to do so, from Col. Jackson, that you will be shot. That is a part of my order, and I shall certainly execute it; I always execute orders given to me as well against the citizens as the enemy." In company with my old neighbor Martindale, I rode to Wilmington through a gale of wind and rain, went to Col. Jackson and handed to him the written order, stating to him that, in conformity with that order I appeared before him, having been arrested and sent by Capt. Dean. The Colonel looked at the order, and immediately replied: "Well, sir, I discharge you." He said nothing more, and was about to leave me. I told him that was not sufficient for me; that I was not satisfied. I wished to know the cause of my arrest, and who issued the order. He said he did not know the cause of it. That he knew nothing about it, until he was informed that morning that about forty men from Masonboro' Sound were there, having been arrested and brought before him; that he learned it then for the first time. I asked him who issued the order. He said that Gen. Bragg issued the order; and that Gen. Whiting was only carrying out the order of Gen. Bragg. I called on Gen. Bragg and asked him if he had issued the order. He said he had not issued it and knew nothing about it. That he supposed Gen. Whiting had issued it, and I had better see him.—Gen. B. made very light of it, and said with a contemptuous smile, that he supposed it had not put me to much inconvenience. I told him, it had put me to serious inconvenience, to be taken out of my house, arrested and brought there as a criminal, through a gale of wind and rain. Besides that an important principle was involved—the liberty of the citizen. He said this was no time to talk about liberty; that there was no liberty except what the military chose to give—that the military must do as they pleased—that it was time enough to talk about liberty after we had whipped the Yankees. I told him that I differed in opinion from him. That in my case, I thought it must be tried. That no man was more willing than I was to assist and sustain the military, so long as they kept within the limits of their authority. He seemed to scout the idea that there were any limits to their authority, became excited, and in a hectoring, dictatorial manner and tone, said: "I would burn your house down; I would shoot you down, if necessary for the defence of the country." His manner and tone becoming quite disagreeable and provoking, I thought it best to cut short the interview by telling him that I had only called to know if he had ordered my arrest; as he had not done so, I was sorry that I had interrupted him, and took my leave—bidding him good morning.

I had never seen this gentleman, and was introduced to him by a friend of mine, and a gentleman holding confidential relations towards him, and I only be mistaken, but from the short interview which I had with him, I have come to the conclusion that he is a man of quarrelsome disposition, and of an overbearing, tyrannical temper. It strikes me that if there be much of this kind a man will be found a filibuster, disorganizer and repudiator who, for the gratification of his own puerile ambition, is willing to [illegible] citizens by depriving them of their rights and liberty, in this man, Gen. Bragg, he can find a most valuable Lieutenant.

I could not see the relevancy between shooting me down, if necessary to defend the country, and any unnecessary, unjustifiable arrest, for which no cause could be assigned, and no one could be found willing to admit that he had issued the order. I called twice during the afternoon, once in company with Col. Jackson, at the headquarters of Gen. Whiting. He could not be found. After getting my "pass" from the Provost Marshal, and a written permission from Col. Jackson to return to my house, without being shot for doing so, I mounted my old horse, and in company with my old neighbor Martindale, took the road for home, both of us, as ignorant of the cause of this outrage and degradation, to which we had been subjected, as when we went.

On the day of my arrest and the night previous, about twenty-five or thirty free white citizens employed by the State of North-Carolina, (through her Governor,) to make salt, and about twenty or twenty-five citizens residing in my neighborhood, were also arrested. Some of them seventy and eighty years of age, were taken out of their houses about midnight in the cold and rain, and under guard of armed soldiers hurried off from their homes. They were sent to Wilmington guarded by twenty-five or thirty soldiers, armed with loaded muskets. They were kept together by these soldiers in the streets like a herd of cattle, and were not permitted to go in under shelter, out of the rain; when attempting to do so, they were driven back into the street. They were kept in this condition for two or three hours. When their cases were brought to the attention of Col. Jackson, he discharged them as he did me, with no cause for their arrest assigned, and no explanation given. As I was compelled to do, each one of them was obliged to obtain from Col. Jackson his written protection to save them from being shot upon their return to their homes.

Two or three weeks have elapsed, and no excuse or explanation has been given by these military dignitaries of this grievous, galling outrage upon the citizens.

Mr. Editor, I am over sixty years of age. I was born and have lived all my days in North-Carolina. The graves of my ancestors are on the Cape Fear river. It is natural that I should love the home of my nativity, and be proud that I am a American citizen—a citizen of North-Carolina—where I could enjoy freedom—"freedom to worship God"—freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom to have my home, my property and my person sacred from insult and invasion. Now, in my old age, I find this freedom of which I have been so fond to boast of taken from me. It makes me miserable; my spirit is broken, crushed. I feel degraded, humiliated, that on my own native soil, I should be arrested in my own house, by my own fellow-citizens, marched off on the public highway before armed soldiers, and put in company with my own negro slave, as fellow prisoners and criminals, and driven together before an armed soldier and taken to a military Captain, who tells me I will be shot if I return to my home without written permission from another military man to do so. When asking for the cause of my arrest, to be told in a careless and contemptuous manner that I have no liberty except what the military choose to give me, and to have no cause assigned for it—no explanation made—no excuse given—not even the plea of military necessity. I feel that I have been treated worse than a slave, or even a brute beast should be treated. This is not my case alone. Fifty or sixty of your fellow-citizens on the same day, shared the same fate.—When will this or a similar outrage upon the citizens be repeated? As soon as the whims of some military Major General commanding, or some other General under the influence of intoxicating drinks, or of personal hatred or prejudice, or a tyrannical disposition to show his authority by annoying the citizens, or when other motives shall prompt him to do so. Where is our protection? This galling oppression and contempt of the citizens by the military authorities is caused by the tame, submissive spirit of many public men and public presses, who have not had the independence and true patriotism to assert and defend the constitutional rights of the State and her citizens against Executive usurpation. The injury done to our cause is palpable. We, the people, feel that humble as these military tyrants seem to consider us, we were not born to be slaves to a military despotism, whether it come from the North or the South; and we cannot be again deceived by those who told us that secession was peaceable, and that they would drink all the blood shed, and with ten cents pay all the expenses incurred in a war caused by secession. We are unwilling to believe these *wise statesmen* now, when they tell us, that we must give up our constitutional rights and personal liberty and put all power in the hands of one man, in order to defend our country successfully against the enemy. Give us our liberty in peace or in war. If we must fight, let us fight as freemen, and not as slaves. Even in the smoke of the battle, let our civil liberty be preserved unhurt. Amidst the din of the deadly strife, the clangor of arms and the roar of cannon, let the goddess of liberty sit upon her throne serene, inviolate and sacred, waving her flag in protection of the constitutional rights and personal freedom of the sons of "the good old North State." It will cheer the hearts and nerve the arms of her soldiers, to deal heavier blows in defence of their country. Our citizens should be watchful, and defend their rights against every encroachment—"eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." And when once taken from the people, it will never be restored to them.

But, Mr. Editor, I must confess, that I am quite despondent, as I write. I much fear, that a truckling and subservient Congress have already forged chains which you and I, and all of us, must wear.

SENEX.

January 12, 1865.

YANKEE ACCOUNT FROM MOBILE.

The Yankees are evidently preparing for an attack on Mobile. A. J. Smith's corps is *en route* down the Mississippi to take part in it.—The New York papers publish a good deal of reliable intelligence about the city derived from New Orleans. One account says:

The rebels have made active preparations in order to repel any attack which might be made by the Union army. A large circle of fortifications surround Mobile, having an extent of some nine miles. These fortifications commence about three miles from the city, on the Bay road, and conclude by striking the depot of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. They are all earthworks, and each fort mounts six or seven guns, nearly all thirty-two pounders. They are erected about three hundred yards apart, and number about forty. There are several mortars attached to them, some throwing one hundred and twenty pound shell. Six thousand troops manned the fortifications, all under command of Major-General D. H. Maury. A ditch eight feet wide and five feet deep protects these forts from sudden attack.

Previous to the war Mobile was surrounded by a thirty-wooded country. Now all those trees have been removed, so that an entirely level space exists where before incumbrances and impediments were encountered at every step.—To the northward of the city the whole country is an entire marsh, which extends to a point [illegible] Three miles [illegible] This state of soil renders it utterly impossible for any body of men to march on the city in that direction. In the main ship channel, going up the bay, about two miles and a half from the city, spiles have been [illegible] which prevent the ingress and egress of vessels. Torpedoes are also placed there, and numerous accidents have occured in the sinking of these dangerous weapons.

Two water batteries have also been erected in the bay, one within two miles of Choctaw Point, and another within about eight miles. The largest fortification is supposed to be situated at the edge of the city on the railroad. This is also an earthwork, and carries eight guns of heavy calibre.

Including the militia, there were some nine thousand troops in and around Mobile. At Hall's mills there were three thousand cavalry, under command of Colonel Scott. At Dog-ridge there were Baker's brigade of infantry and Ferguson's dismounted cavalry, numbering three thousand men. They carried two batteries of artillery, consisting of eight pieces. The militia numbered two thousand.

There were three gunboats at Mobile, which constitute the naval defence of the city. These are commanded by Commodore Fauvre.

Much suffering and want exist among the citizens at Mobile. This is owing principally to the great scarcity of provisions and the enormous price charged for everything. The stores are all open, but have few articles in them.—They close every day at three o'clock, in order to give the employees an opportunity for drilling. Strict military discipline is enforced, and citizens are compelled to provide themselves with passes from the provost-marshal, or they are liable to be arrested. Guards patrol the street, and continually watch the movements of every person, so that the strictest surveillance is practiced over the inhabitants.

The country in the vicinity of Mobile is said to be quite fertile, and provisions are sent in daily over the Mobile and Ohio and Montgomery railroads. The army is well supplied with the necessaries of life, but their spirits are not as sanguine as might be required. Those six thousand troops are all veterans. Their discipline is described as perfect.

The general feeling in the city up to the 8th of January was that a stern defence would be made. General Maury had remarked that, even if the place were surrounded by a network of the Union army, he could still hold fast for at least two months. The rebel commander, however, is confident that it will be utterly impossible for our forces to gain such a position as will enable them to surround the city; and even if they did, he boasts of being able to oust them at pleasure, and with heavy loss. But time will explain all, and, no doubt, accomplish somewhat of a change in the opinions of the prophet Maury.

There are but a few bales of cotton in Mobile, and this is owned principally by the rebel Government. No citizen has been allowed to purchase cotton and bring it into the city. In cases where this course has been pursued by private parties, their property has been seized and confiscated.

This looks as if the rebels did not have very strong hopes of holding the city. In case of evacuation, they do not think it prudent to leave the cotton after them for the benefit of Uncle Sam.

Our news from Moble dates on the 8th of January. From reports which reached us on Monday last, it would appear that the city was evacuated on or previous to the 16th of January. The ordnance, ammunition, provisions, &c., were being transported to Selma, and the inhabitants were fleeing for their lives in order to escape the wholesale conscription then going on. This report, our informant says, might be true, although there was no indication of a surrender or evacuation up to the 8th.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

All is in a fog, but we give the reader such as we get. The Charlotte *Democrat* of yesterday has the following:

Although we are within 110 miles of the most stirring scenes in South Carolina, we know but little of what has occurred or is occuring. It is strange and unaccountable that the authorities below here will not send or permit to be sent a statement of the condition of affairs. Instead of its doing harm, it would do good, if in no other way, by counteracting the alarm which false reports create.

The rumors from the scene of operations are various and conflicting. All we certainly know here is, that the City of Columbia is now in possion of the enemy, and that the enemy occupied the place on Friday last, after a fight or heavy skirmish with our troops; and that our troops are now concentrating at a point a few miles this side of Columbia. What sort of a battle took place, and the loss on either side, is unknown to the public here—there are hundreds of reports concerning it, but few if any of them are worth the least credence.

Gen. Beauregard is in command of our forces this side of Columbia, and is preparing, we suppose, to resist the advance of the enemy in this direction. We know that preparations are being made to guard against loss of public property if the enemy should advance on this point.

It is stated that Gen. D. H. Hill or General Cheatham attacked the enemy in the rear on Thursday or Friday last, and captured 800 prisoners and a number of wagons. If so, the enemy will not be much disposed to advance in this direction with a fire in both his rear and front.

It is also rumored that the city of Charleston has been evacuated, and that the garrison of that place is marching to the assistance of Beauregard. From what we can learn we are disposed to believe that this is true, though nothing is known *certain* about it.

We learn that the enemy, after getting into Columbia, burnt all the depots. The cotton stored in the city was either burnt by the enemy or our people. The government property, or at least a great deal of it, was removed before our troops evacuated the place. [illegible] a large number of ponies and [illegible] Filled is false.

If the enemy undertake a move North from Columbia, it is very uncertain what course he will take—our commanding officers do not seem to be satisfied on this point. He may come towards Charlotte, or he may take a route several miles to the East of this place. We think vigorous preparations are being made to thwart his purpose if he comes in this direction. And we think it right to state that government property is being removed from this place, so that if he comes here he will have a barren victory.

A few days will reveal the intentions of Sherman—until then let us keep cool and be ready to act as circumstances may demand.

P. S.—A gentleman who arrived here this (Monday) morning from below, informs us that a cavalry fight took place between Ridgeway and Columbia on Saturday or Sunday last, and that the enemy were driven back. This gentleman also states that only the S. C. Railroad Depot was burnt at Columbia, and that caught fire from a shell, exploding some ammunition stored therein and killing two or three persons and wounding five or six others. Another gentleman states that Gen. Cheatham whipped the enemy at Alston, S. C., and damaged him considerably. We are disposed to believe these reports.

LATEST NEWS.

We stop the press to announce that a dispatch has been received here stating that the enemy occupied Winnsboro last night, and is certainly advancing this way. Gen. Beauregard is falling back in this direction.

HOW THEY PAY TITHES IN VIRGINIA.—A letter in the *Examiner*, from Mecklenburg county, Va., signed "Many Farmers," says:

We are very anxious in this county that the tax in kind law should be altered so as to make every farmer pay tithes according to what he is worth; not of what he may think proper to say he has made. Under the present system it is only a tax on honesty and industry. Complaints on the subject are general in Charlotte county, Virginia, for instance, of the working of the law, as at present administered. Those large planters on Staunton river, each working over twenty hands, and owning from fifty to sixty slaves, do not, all together, pay tithes on three hundred and forty barrels of corn. Of course it is the assessor's duty to look into this matter, but it is not done.

If you choose you can very easily get the truth of the above statement attested, two of the planters alluded to being "bonded farmers." It is hoped that you will urge this method on Congress.

The following appropriate and pointed resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives on the 15th instant, by the Hon. J. T. Leach, of this State:

Resolved, That the views of J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, as reported in a speech made by him on the 10th instant, in the city of Richmond, are derogatory to his position as a high public functionary of the Confederate Government, a reflection on the action of Congress as a deliberative body, and an insult to public opinion.

Resolved, That our army is not composed of mob law material; that our soldiers are law abiding men; that in common with their representatives and their friends at home, they deprecate croakers, official insolence or mob law, as being repugnant to justice, incompatible with the rights of freemen and revolting to the feelings of patriots and Christians.

The House laid these resolutions on the table, and refused to print them by a vote of 24 to 46. —Subjugated.

We publish to-day, from the *Standard*, the letter of "Senex," complaining of outrages by the military authorities at Wilmington. The letter is from Daniel B. Baker, Esq., a venerable and most worthy citizen of New Hanover—a gentleman of high character and whose loyalty is above suspicion. These high-handed outrages are becoming quite common all over the land, and they will not cease until peace is restored to the country.

The letter was first sent to the *Conservative*, but we suppose that after mature deliberation in full meeting of the stockholders assembled, this wronged citizen was refused a hearing in that sheet. What are the people to expect when rulers turn a deaf ear to their appeals for justice?

"Fifteen minutes before bed-time," says the Jackson *News*, "cut up one dozen cold boiled potatoes, and add a few slices of cabbage, with five or six pickled cucumbers. Eat heartily and wash down with a pint of blue top whiskey. Undress and jump into bed. Lie flat on your back, and in half an hour or thereabout you will dream that the devil is sitting on your chest with the State House in his lap."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHING TO DISPOSE OF a quantity of the above mentioned property will offer at public sale on Saturday 25th February, at her residence in Jamestown, Guilford County, viz: Feather Beds, Bed Clothing, Bedsteads Bureaus, Looking Glasses, one good Clock, Washstand, Wash Bowls and Pitchers, Sideboards, Tables, one folding Table, Table Furniture, Shovels and Tongs, Fire Dogs, one fine Castor and Cruits, two Setts Chairs, one new, one Sett of Cane bottomed Chairs, nearly new, cooking Utensils one Stove, Wash Pots, &c. Also one Lady's Saddle, one Cotton Spinner 25 Spindles.

Terms cash in specie. MARY MENDENHALL.

Feb 22-4t

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID MICROSCOPE,

Apply to H. D. COLBY

Feb 22-3t* N C Book Store.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY ON THE 3RD OF THIS MONTH A Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a bright red-skined mulatto, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W F Askew & Co, Raleigh, or to Dr W J Hawkins at Ridgeway. Feb 22-10t

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2-4f